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CORONATION

(Continued from page 1.)

officially greeted by the city of Tokyo.

Grand Procession.
The emperor rode to the railway station in a coach of regal magnificence through lines of picked troops from the Household Guards.

The procession from the palace to the station moved slowly by a somewhat circuitous route, so that it might be viewed by as many people and especially by as many school children as possible. First rode mounted police inspectors, then cavalry of the imperial guard in their new glittering coronation uniform. Next came the imperial ancestral shrine, which was borne on the shoulders of villagers from Kioto and which was guarded by the imperial ritualists and high officers of the imperial guard.

Then came the emperor in his coach drawn by six horses with postillions. Finally came a squadron of cavalry of the imperial guard and more mounted police officials. Like all other imperial carriages which formed the retinue, the regal coach had been especially built for use during the accession at Tokyo and Kioto. It is in the general form and lines of a ship. The color scheme was chestnut with white brocade, upon which the imperial chrysanthemum crest was woven. Both sides of the coach bore the imperial crest embossed in gold. The emperor was able to look from the carriage through thick glass panes from which white brocade curtains were artistically draped. The coach was surmounted by a golden image of a phoenix, the mystical bird of ancient China, whose presence symbolizes a wise sovereign. It was drawn by six steeds which for months had been trained in the imperial stables so that they might perform their historic service nobly and without accident. The axles, screws, leathers and other appurtenances were especially made in Great Britain and France.

Court Carriages.
The carriages for the court dignitaries numbered fifteen in all, and were each drawn by two horses. These coaches were similar in construction to the imperial coach, the chief difference being the absence of the symbolic phoenix, the imperial crest and the

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NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS OF BEESON H. BROWN, DECEASED.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned were on the 11th day of October 1915, duly appointed and qualified as administrators of the estate of Beeson H. Brown, deceased.

All claims against said estate, duly sworn to must be presented to said administrators, to whom also all debts owing said estate must be paid, at No. 247 West Main Street, Clarksville, W. Va.

JOHN W. BROWN,
WILLIAM T. GEORGE,
Administrators.
Robert R. Wilson and E. Bryan Templeman, Attorneys for the Estate.

curtains of white brocade. Other carriages in the courtly procession had also been especially constructed, and while less gorgeous than the imperial coach, were of beautiful workmanship and with the royal coach formed a rare and stately retinue.

The crown prince, the other imperial sons, princes and princesses of the blood, princes and princesses of the imperial house had driven to the station previous to the emperor and the ministers of state, elder statesmen, peers and other dignitaries had done likewise, in order to receive His Majesty and be present at his departure for Kioto.

In front of the station was a triumphal portal of green and flowers and the emperor passed through this to be received within by the distinguished company which had preceded him. After an exchange of salutations, the emperor and court passed over a carpet of beautiful tapestry especially woven for the function to the railroad train, which moved slowly from the station while cries of "banzai," "banzai," filled the station and were taken up by the great crowd outside.

The imperial railroad cars were built for the occasion at the works of the railway board. The internal decoration was of cloisonne ware, textile fabrics and raised lacquer of the most exquisite quality. The cloisonne was prepared by Nagoya artists and the rest by artists from Kioto. The royal car itself was designed by Sawabe Seigoro. It is a combination of sturdy construction and exquisite and delicate workmanship and decoration. The car is divided into seven compartments, connected by a long corridor. The compartment for the use of the emperor and empress is situated in the center. It is of Japanese style of the Fujiwara era. The ceiling is composed of multitudinous tiny panels of polished teak cunningly and beautifully laid and draped with silk brocade. The walls are hung with rare tapestry embroidered with the imperial chrysanthemum intermingled with the mythological phoenix. Four beautiful panels depict the seasons. The floor is covered with a specially woven carpet of silk velvet.

There were two armchairs for Their Majesties, upholstered in especially designed brocade, one small table for the imperial seal and another upon which reposed the imperial sabre.

There are two dressing rooms intended for the emperor and his consort. The doors leading to these rooms are decorated with rich embroidery. The lower panels consist of Japanese lacquer of the most refined workmanship and skill. The wall are covered with silk tapestry, and the clasps and hinges are of gold.

Imperial Sanctuary.
The car in which reposed the imperial sanctuary has six compartments, one for the sanctuary itself, one for the soldiers of the imperial guard, one for the ladies in waiting of the court and three for the priests of the imperial household, the sanctuary compartment being in the center.

All the skill of the Japanese imperial workmen was devoted to attaining an ensemble which would above all express solemnity and sacredness. The seat of the holy shrine was built in the form of an altar, with steps lead-

ing thereto. The material of construction in this holy compartment was pure white wood, natural in color. Several other rooms for the priests were made of the same natural wood. The dining room for the emperor and attendants was of sumptuous construction. The walls were decorated with raised flowers made of lacquer with panels of mulberry wood.

When the lacquer work for the principal royal carriage was completed last autumn the society of Tokio artists in lacquer petitioned the imperial household for the privilege of decorating the carriage set apart especially for the empress, and which by respect was drawn to Kioto today. Accordingly, Kwanzan Isaya, a member of the association and a rising artist in lacquer, was honored with court orders. To do full justice to this comparison of skill between the old and new imperial capitals, Mr. Isaya chose the most gifted ten of the Tokio Academy graduates to assist him in the work, which was completed last March in his private studio.

Empress's Carriage.
The empress's carriage comprised four compartments, that is a sitting chamber, a dressing room and two compartments for the court ladies. The interior was lacquered in dull color, while the raised work displayed classical designs of the Fujiwara period. Above the throne on either side mother-of-pearl was inlaid, while all the doors of the rooms bore the wistaria on orange-colored background, to indicate the Fujiwara origin of the House of Kujō, to which the emperor belongs.

With cloisonne ramma over the lintel and Nishijin brocade bordering the wall, the artistic effect of the entire combination suggested feminine grace, classical dignity and a tinge of European influence in color and design.

All the cars bore the imperial crest worked in gold.

The imperial household guard division of the army were to attend the ceremonies at Kioto as guard of honor. Practically the whole division, consisting of 8,000 officers and men and 2,000 horses, were entrained for the ancient capital. The transportation of this force required twenty trains each of ten cars. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to insure safety of travel between Tokyo and Kioto.

The train conveying the emperor and court was due to arrive at Nagoya this afternoon. The emperor will pass the night there at the palace and proceed to Kioto tomorrow.

As one testimony of his thoughtfulness and veneration of the aged among his people, Emperor Yoshihito has inaugurated his coronation ceremonies by presenting 300,000 wine cups to the aged men throughout the empire, the minimum age for eligibility to the honor being fixed at 80 years. The cups are of artistic lacquered work and bear gold characters meaning "Peace to the Aged" and "Commemorative Imperial Present, 1915." To those above 90 will be granted a special set of cups, slightly larger than the others.

The members of the diplomatic corps who will attend the great ceremonies at Kioto as the guests of the court will leave Tokyo for the ancient capital on Monday, November 8, in a

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special train, the cars having been built for the occasion. They will be received in audience on November 9 by the emperor at Kioto.

The program of the coronation is long and indicates that various rites or ceremonies will be held up to the last day of the month. Two of the three chief ceremonies will be held on Wednesday, November 10, at the Kioto palace. The first will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, and is really an ancestor worship ceremony. The emperor announces his ascension to the throne before the "Kashikodokoro" or Divine Mirror, and informs the spirits of his ancestral gods that he has taken possession of the Three Sacred Treasures, which represent the sovereignty and sanctity of the imperial house.

The second great ceremony will begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Here the emperor announces his ascension to his subjects and to the envoys of foreign lands. At the same time he actually mounts on the throne which will be there provided. A delegation, including Ambassador George W. Guthrie and his wife, will be present at both these ceremonies, representing the United States. No special envoy will come from America.

On Thursday, November 11, sacred music will be played before the "Kashikodokoro" or imperial sanctuary, and on the following day imperial messengers will be dispatched to the great shrines at Ise and to the imperial sanctuary at the Tokio palace as well as to government and state shrines, to report on the proceedings of the so-called "Daikoku" festival.

This is the Great Harvest or Grand Thanksgiving Festival, which possesses the greatest significance and importance to the people of Japan. The emperor as the ruler of the Land of Sacred Rice, which was bestowed by his heavenly ancestors, offers a feast to his ancestral gods, and himself partakes of the sacred food. This rite will be held on Sunday, November 14, and it will be preceded on November 13 by a service dedicated to the purification of the body and soul of the emperor and all the members of the imperial family.

The Grand Thanksgiving Festival will be followed by three great court feasts, which will be attended by the emperor and by the members of the diplomatic corps.

Afterwards the emperor will begin a series of pilgrimages to the great shrines of the empire, including those dedicated to the original ancestress

or Sun Goddess, Amaterasu Omikami, and to the mausoleum of Jimmu Tennō, who holds place in Japanese history as the first earthly monarch. The emperor and court will return to Tokio on November 27, spending the night at Nagoya on the way. A final ceremony of gratitude will be held on November 30 at the Tokio palace before the imperial shrine.

An extensive celebration of the coronation will begin in Tokio the first part of December, and naval and military reviews will be held as a climax of the coronation period.

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